

92D CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT
1st Session				No. 92-439

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## FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

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AUGUST 2, 1971.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 829]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred House Joint Resolution 829, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

#### TIME PERIOD AND CONCEPT OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution extends to *not later than* October 15. The current resolution (Public Law 92-38) expires August 6, the beginning of the scheduled congressional summer recess. The time between September 8, when the summer recess is scheduled to end, and October 15 should be sufficient in which to wind up the appropriations business of the session, assuming of course no major authorization bill hang-ups.

The resolution follows the basic form and concept of the one now in effect for the period July 1–August 6, 1971—Public Law 92-38, which was based on House Joint Resolution 742 and which is explained in very considerable detail in House Report No. 92-302.

Some question has arisen that the original continuing resolution did not clearly encompass provision for interim funding of the Federal Power Commission, arising out of the fact that this year, it is to be funded in a different appropriation bill and that the resolution, being divided into several groupings of bills and items, lists the two bills (last year's and this year's) under different ground rules relating to expenditure rates. The Commission has, of course, continued operations since July 1 subject to the ground rules otherwise applicable and the House, in H.R. 10090, the Public Works-AEC Bill, has made full-year provision for it. Language is included in the accompanying joint resolution to remove any question of doubt.

## STATUS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Ten of the 14 regular annual appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1972 have passed the House. All 10 have also passed the Senate. Four remain to be reported to the House. They are:

1. Military Construction, on which hearings were concluded June 29 but which has been awaiting the related authorization bill (H.R. 9844) which has recently passed the House.
2. Foreign Assistance, on which hearings were concluded July 1, but which has been awaiting the related authorization bill.
3. District of Columbia, on which hearings were recently concluded, but which is significantly dependent on revenue legislation.
4. Department of Defense, on which hearings were concluded June 10, but which has been awaiting further developments on the related authorization bill (H.R. 8687), now pending in the Senate.

There will also probably be a closing supplemental bill, to be considered not too long after the end of the summer recess.

The Senate has moved the appropriation bills quite expeditiously. Bills are moving through conference as indicated in the following table:

FISCAL YEAR 1972 APPROPRIATION BILLS

Bill	House passed	Senate passed	Conference report cleared
1. Education.....	April 7.....	June 10.....	June 30.
2. Legislative.....	June 4.....	June 21.....	June 30.
3. Agriculture-EPA, etc.....	June 23.....	July 15.....	July 28.
4. Treasury-Post Office-General Government.....	June 28.....	June 29.....	June 30.
5. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary.....	June 24.....	July 19.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
6. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans.....	June 30.....	July 20.....	( <sup>2</sup> )
7. Interior.....	June 29.....	July 16.....	( <sup>2</sup> )
8. Transportation.....	July 14.....	July 22.....	( <sup>2</sup> )
9. Labor-HEW.....	July 27.....	July 30.....	
10. Public Works-AEC.....	July 29.....	July 31.....	
11. Military Construction.....	( <sup>1</sup> ).....		
12. Foreign assistance.....	( <sup>1</sup> ).....		
13. District of Columbia.....	( <sup>1</sup> ).....		
14. Defense.....	( <sup>1</sup> ).....		
15. Supplemental, 1972.....	7.....		

<sup>1</sup> Pending developments on related authorization bills.

<sup>2</sup> Conference report filed.

## DETAILS ABOUT THE RESOLUTION

Comporting with continuing resolutions over a period of many years and with the one currently in force, the emphasis in the resolution is on the *continuation of existing projects and activities* at the lowest of one of three rates, namely, the fiscal year 1971 rate; the budget request for 1972, where no action has been taken by either House; or the more restrictive amount adopted by either of the two Houses. The main thrust of the resolution is to keep activities of the Government, for which the regular bills have not been enacted, functioning on a minimum basis until funds for the full year are otherwise determined upon.

In this general connection, some of the regular annual appropriation bills—now at either the conference stage or just recently cleared conference—contain annual appropriation provision for a handful of on-going programs and activities to which, in each instance, there is attached some sort of language making the appropriation contingent

upon enactment into law of authorization legislation. Examples would be the Office of Saline Water in the Interior Appropriation Bill, and the activities relating to waste treatment construction grant, water quality, child nutrition, and certain activities under the Act of August 1, 1958, in the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriation Bill. All are on-going programs which have continued in operation under the continuing resolution provisions since July 1, and which, by inclusion of *full-year* funding provisions for them in the applicable annual appropriation bill, Congress has indicated a presumption that appropriate legislative authorization action to make the annual appropriation effective will be forthcoming. Accordingly, in respect to such programs and activities, the Committee in reporting the accompanying joint resolution, does not look upon clause (a) or (b) of Section 102 of the current continuing resolution—which is extended to not later than October 15—as in any way shutting off continued interim funding pending final disposition of the applicable legislation. Clause (b), for example, by its terms goes only to instances where the applicable appropriation Act is enacted without “any” provision for such project or activity. Such is not the case with the class of items here referred to.

#### THE APPROPRIATIONS BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

##### FISCAL YEAR 1971

In this session, Congress has processed 4 appropriation measures relating to the current fiscal year 1971, namely, a special supplemental relating to the Department of Labor; an urgent supplemental bill; the Second Supplemental Bill; and a continuing resolution making final disposition of the regular annual appropriations for the Department of Transportation.

In summary, budget requests for new budget (obligational) authority considered in these 4 measures totaled \$8,972,709,077. Amounts enacted totaled \$8,061,742,973, for a net reduction of \$910,966,104.

##### FISCAL YEAR 1972

As of today, the House has passed 10 of the 14 regular annual appropriation bills for fiscal 1972.

The Senate has passed all 10 of the bills sent to it by the House. As of today, Conferences have been finalized on 8 of the 10 bills. The following table shows the situation in summary form:

## NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY IN THE APPROPRIATION BILLS, 1972 AS OF JULY 29, 1971

[Note.—As to fiscal year 1972 amounts only]

Bill	Budget requests considered	Approved	Change (+) or (-)
<b>In the House:</b>			
1. Education.....	\$5,068,343,000	\$4,800,088,000	<sup>1</sup> - \$268,255,000
2. Legislative.....	455,744,595	449,899,605	- 5,844,990
3. Agriculture—Environmental and Consumer Protection.....	12,104,813,850	12,423,896,050	+ 319,082,200
4. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary.....	4,204,997,000	3,684,183,000	<sup>2</sup> - 520,814,000
5. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government.....	4,780,576,000	4,487,676,190	- 292,899,810
6. Interior.....	2,164,569,035	2,159,508,035	- 5,061,000
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans.....	17,457,017,000	<sup>3</sup> 18,115,203,000	<sup>4</sup> + 658,186,000
8. Transportation.....	2,833,229,997	<sup>4</sup> 2,559,048,997	<sup>5</sup> - 274,181,000
Advance 1973 appropriation.....	(174,321,000)	<sup>4</sup> (174,321,000)	(-)
9. Labor-HEW.....	19,942,896,000	20,361,247,000	+ 418,351,000
10. Public Works-AEC.....	4,615,945,000	4,576,173,000	- 39,772,000
11. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 744).....	(168,569,000)	17,000,000	+ 17,000,000
12. District of Columbia (Federal funds).....	(73,249,259,000)		
13. Defense.....	(2,313,375,000)		
14. Military construction.....	(3,634,775,000)		
15. Foreign assistance.....			
16. Supplemental, 1972.....			
<b>Total, House bills.....</b>	<b>73,628,231,477</b>	<b>73,633,922,877</b>	<b>+ 5,691,400</b>
<b>In the Senate:</b>			
1. Education.....	5,153,186,000	5,615,918,000	<sup>1</sup> + 462,732,000
2. Legislative.....	535,349,607	532,297,749	- 3,051,858
3. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government.....	4,809,216,000	4,752,789,690	- 56,426,310
4. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection.....	12,104,813,850	13,621,677,050	+ 1,516,863,200
5. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary.....	4,216,802,000	2,226,023,035	- 1,990,778,965
6. Interior.....	2,194,594,035	4,098,083,000	+ 1,903,488,965
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans.....	17,457,017,000	<sup>3</sup> 18,698,518,000	<sup>4</sup> + 1,241,501,000
8. Transportation.....	2,686,006,997	<sup>4</sup> 2,784,608,997	<sup>5</sup> + 98,602,000
Advance 1973 appropriation.....	(174,321,000)	(174,321,000)	(-)
9. Labor-HEW.....	20,123,637,000	21,018,317,000	+ 894,680,000
10. Public Works-AEC.....	4,615,945,000	4,716,922,000	+ 100,977,000
11. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 744).....		17,000,000	+ 17,000,000
<b>Total, bills cleared Senate.....</b>	<b>73,896,567,489</b>	<b>78,082,154,521</b>	<b>+ 4,185,587,032</b>
<b>Enacted:</b>			
1. Education.....	5,153,186,000	5,146,311,000	<sup>1</sup> - 6,875,000
2. Legislative.....	535,349,607	529,309,749	- 6,039,858
3. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government.....	4,809,216,000	4,528,886,690	- 280,329,310
4. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection.....	12,104,813,850	13,278,900,050	+ 1,174,086,200
5. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary.....	4,216,802,000	4,067,116,000	- 149,686,000
6. Interior.....	2,194,594,035	2,223,980,035	+ 29,386,000
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans.....	17,457,017,000	<sup>3</sup> 18,339,738,000	<sup>4</sup> + 882,721,000
8. Transportation.....	2,686,006,997	<sup>4</sup> 2,730,989,997	<sup>5</sup> + 44,983,000
Advance 1973 appropriation.....	(174,321,000)	(174,321,000)	(-)
9. Labor-HEW.....			
10. Public Works-AEC.....		17,000,000	+ 17,000,000
11. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 7744).....			
<b>Total, bills enacted.....</b>	<b>49,156,985,489</b>	<b>50,860,331,521</b>	<b>+ 1,703,346,032</b>

<sup>1</sup> As passed by both House and Senate, the education appropriation bill did not include \$400,000,000 requested in the budget for purchase of student loan notes from colleges and universities, contingent upon legislative authority not yet enacted. If the \$400,000,000 is excluded from all of the figures shown, the amount in the House approved bill is in effect a net increase of \$131,745,000 over the budget requests considered by the House; the Senate approved bill on the same basis is \$862,732,000 over the budget requests considered by the Senate; and the enacted bill on the same basis is \$393,125,000 over the budget requests considered.

<sup>2</sup> \$352,715,000 of this figure is apparent, not real, because all maritime programs and 1 judiciary item were struck by floor points or order.

<sup>3</sup> Taking into account \$850,000,000 in the budget as a proposed supplemental for special revenue sharing, or one-half year funding in certain housing and urban development programs, the House bill is \$191,814,000 below the budget requests; the Senate bill is \$391,501,000 above the requests; and the enacted figure is \$32,721,000 above the requests.

<sup>4</sup> House bill does not include \$248,000,000 floor addition to "Federal payment to Airport and Airway Trust Fund" since, technically, it is not new budget authority until appropriated out of the trust fund. Senate bill adds another \$219,800,000 to this "Federal payment" account. Conference report adds \$239,000,000 to the budget for this "Federal payment."

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$235,000,000 related to prior decision to terminate the SST.

<sup>6</sup> Conference report filed.

The foregoing table relates to the regular annual appropriation bills.

### COMPREHENSIVE BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORTS

For general reference purposes of Members and others, it may be of interest to again call attention to the periodic budget "scorekeeping" reports issued by the staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures. These reports are designed to keep tabs, currently, on what is happening in the legislative process to the budget recommendations of the President, both appropriation-wise and expenditure-wise, and on the revenue recommendations, and not only from actions in the revenue and appropriation bills but also in legislative bills that affect budget authority and expenditures (backdoor bills, bills that mandate expenditures, and so on).

Several such reports have been issued this year—the latest one as of July 22—and another is due at the summer recess break. Copies are sent to the office of each Member.

### COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII:

The accompanying House Joint Resolution would amend Section 102 of Public Law 92-38 by striking out (per brackets) and inserting (per italicized matter), as follows:

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) **August 6, 1971** *October 15, 1971*, whichever first occurs.

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92D CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT
1st Session				No. 92-302

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## CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

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JUNE 23, 1971.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 742]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred House Joint Resolution 742, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

This is the customary type of resolution brought before the House on the eve of the new fiscal year to avoid interruption of *continuing* governmental functions. The authority conveyed by this resolution is necessary to provide for the interim between June 30 and final approval of the applicable annual appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1972, which begins on July 1, next week.

#### CONCEPT AND TIME PERIOD OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution follows the basic form and concept of similar resolutions of past years. Last year's initial continuing resolution—for fiscal 1971—became Public Law 91-294, approved June 29, 1970.

The time period covered by the accompanying resolution is the month of July and 6 days of August—in other words, to the scheduled summer recess. Judged by comparison with some earlier years this is a very limited time extension of funding authority for the new fiscal year, but it is not inconsistent with the situation of the moment. It is expected that 7 of the regular 1972 appropriation bills will have passed the House by July 1; two have passed both bodies. Barring major authorization bill hang-ups, the announced goal is to pass all the bills

through the House before August 6. There are high hopes that many of these will be legislatively finalized by that date.

Of course, if any appropriations business is pending final legislative disposition when this continuing resolution expires, it would be necessary to make appropriate interim provision for maintaining necessary functions of government.

### STATUS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

The following is the best current estimate of the status of the 14 regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1972:

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE—FISCAL YEAR 1972 REGULAR APPROPRIATION BILLS

Bill	Reported	House Floor
1. Education.....	March 30.....	April 7
2. Legislative.....	Tues., June 1.....	Fri., June 4
3. Agric.-EPA, etc.....	Fri., June 18.....	Wed., June 23
4. Tr.-P.O.-Gen. Govt.....	Fri., June 18.....	Mon., June 28 <sup>1</sup>
5. S.J.C.J.....	Mon., June 21.....	Thurs., June 24
6. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans.....	Wed., June 23.....	Wed., June 30 <sup>1</sup>
7. Interior.....	Thurs., June 24.....	Tues., June 29 <sup>1</sup>
8. Transportation.....	Thurs., July 8.....	Tues., July 13 <sup>1</sup>
9. Public Works-AEC.....	Hearings concluded. Report about mid-July or so. Plan to clear House before August 6 recess.	
10. District of Columbia.....	Hearings conclude about end of June. Reporting depends partly on revenue legislation. Plan to clear House before August 6 recess.	
11. Defense.....	Hearings concluded. Reporting depends significantly on authorization bill developments, but plan to clear House before August 6 recess.	
12. Military Construction.....	Hearings conclude about June 28. Reporting depends on authorization bill, but plan to report and clear House before August 6 recess.	
13. Labor-HEW.....	Hearings concluded June 17. Report about mid-July (OEO: health manpower; juvenile delinquency; etc. not yet authorized). Plan to clear House before August 6 recess.	
14. Foreign Aid.....	Hearings conclude end of June. Reporting depends on authorization bill, but plan to report and clear House before August 6 recess.	
15. Supplemental, 1972.....	Latter part of session.	

<sup>1</sup> Exact floor dates to be worked out in cooperation with Leadership.

### DETAILS ABOUT THE RESOLUTION

Comporting with continuing resolutions over a period of many years, the emphasis in the resolution is on the *continuation of existing projects and activities* at the lowest of one of three rates, namely, the current (fiscal year 1971) rate; the budget request for 1972, where no action has been taken by either House; or the more restrictive amount adopted by either of the two Houses. The whole thrust of the resolution is to keep the Government functioning on a minimum basis until funds for the full year are otherwise determined upon.

In this latter connection, last year the Committee became aware that the Department of Defense, under the authority of the continuing resolution for fiscal 1971, had obligated funds for certain programs—programs which were undergoing considerable questioning and criticism by the Congress—at rates which to some considerable extent effectively precluded later action by the Congress to reduce funds for the programs. For many years, it has been necessary to provide stop-gap appropriations through continuing resolutions for the several departments and agencies. Officials having responsibility for managing programs during such interim periods are not—certainly should not be—unaware of the fact that the whole thrust behind these measures is to do *only* the minimum necessary for orderly continuation of activities, preserving to the maximum extent reasonably possible

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the flexibility of Congress in arriving at final decisions in the regular annual bills. Recognizing the almost countless differing situations involved in operating the far-flung activities of government, continuing resolutions have by design always been drawn rather broadly, counting heavily on administrators to follow a prudent and cautious course in respect to a particular program encompassed within an overall appropriation item.

Without laying down any hard and fast rules and short of encumbering administrative processes with detailed fiscal controls, the Committee nonetheless thinks that to the extent reasonably possible, departments and agencies should avoid the obligation of funds for specific budget line items or program allocations, on which congressional committees have expressed strong criticism, at rates which unduly impinge upon discretionary decisions otherwise available to the Congress. Otherwise, it may become necessary to curtail the interim flexibility now provided in continuing resolutions—a procedure which over the years has generally served its purpose rather satisfactorily.

The general basis of operation is this:

*If the applicable 1972 appropriation bill has passed both Houses but not cleared conference, and the particular amount or authority therein differs, the pertinent project or activity continues under the lesser of the two amounts and under the more restrictive authority. Section 101(a)(3) deals with this.*

*Where a bill has passed only one House, or where an appropriation for a project or activity is included in only one version of a bill as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity continues under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current fiscal year 1971 rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is the lower. Section 101(a)(4) deals with this.*

*Where neither House has passed the applicable appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1972—and that will, as things now look, be the case for 7 of the 14 scheduled annual bills for 1972—appropriations are provided for continuing projects or activities conducted during fiscal year 1971 at the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate for 1972, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority. Section 101(b) deals with this. If there is no budget estimate, special provision is made for continuation until the question is disposed of in the course of processing the applicable regular bill. Section 101(d) deals with this.*

*The resolution does not in any way augment the appropriation for a given project or activity in the regular bills for the fiscal year 1972. In the words of section 105 of the resolution itself:*

SEC. 105. Expenditures made pursuant to this joint resolution shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

In other words, while this resolution—as in the case of similar resolutions of previous years—does not enumerate *specific* amounts that may be obligated and expended for the countless activities of government during the period of the resolution (or such shorter period as the

resolution may operate as to particular departments or agencies), the controlling factor, known to all who have any responsibility for the management of the programs or the obligation of the funds, is that whatever is used during this interim must be taken out of, or charged against, whatever amount is finally appropriated, or otherwise made available, for the whole year.

*Section 101(a)* and following subsections of that section of the resolution are drawn along conventional lines of similar past resolutions and deal with appropriation bills that, according to the present schedule, will have passed at least one House before July 1.

*Section 101(b)* and following subsections of that section of the resolution are drawn along the conventional lines of similar past resolutions and, generally, encompass those activities to be considered in connection with appropriation bills not yet reported from the Committee on Appropriations or which are otherwise not presently included in a bill.

*Section 101(c)* relates to Senate housekeeping operations and is identical in substance to previous resolutions.

*Section 101(d)*, also drawn along conventional lines, generally deals with activities being conducted in the fiscal year 1971 for which at the moment there is no fiscal 1972 budget estimate or authorizing legislation, and such items are not effectively covered by previous subsections of Section 101.

*Section 102 provides that the resolution ceases to apply* to an agency or activity concurrent with approval by the President of the applicable appropriation bill in which provision for such agency or activity is made. *Thus the scope of the continuing resolution constricts as each bill is enacted; the resolution will be wholly inoperative after the last bill for 1972 is approved, or August 6, whichever first occurs.* Any bills not legislatively finalized by August 6 will have to be covered by another continuing resolution.

*Section 103* is standard, and obviates a lot of unproductive paperwork that would otherwise be necessary.

*Section 104* is standard in continuing resolutions, and is self-explanatory.

*Section 105* is also standard and self-explanatory.

*Section 106* is also standard in continuing resolutions, *forbidding the use of funds provided in the joint resolution to initiate any new project or activity or to resume any which was not being conducted in fiscal 1971.*

*Section 107* is a standard-type provision made necessary when general civilian or military pay raises, which are mandatory insofar as administrative discretion is concerned, have not been specifically appropriated for or were not in effect for the full period of the prior fiscal year but which by their operation will be annualized in the fiscal year to which the resolution relates. The going salary rates authorized by any pay raise legislation must be continued uninterrupted at the higher rates even though the related specific appropriation increases have not been enacted.

#### THE APPROPRIATIONS BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

##### FISCAL YEAR 1971

In this session, Congress has processed 4 appropriation measures relating to the current fiscal year 1971, namely, a special supplemental

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relating to the Department of Labor; an urgent supplemental bill; the Second Supplemental Bill; and a continuing resolution making final disposition of the regular annual appropriations for the Department of Transportation.

In summary, budget requests for new budget (obligational) authority considered in these 4 measures totaled \$8,972,709,077. Amounts enacted totaled \$8,061,742,973, for a net reduction of \$910,966,104.

## FISCAL YEAR 1972

As of June 22, the House has passed 2 of the fiscal 1972 appropriation bills—the Education appropriation bill and the legislative appropriation bill. Both of these bills have also passed the Senate.

The House is scheduled to pass two more of the 1972 appropriation bills this week, and three additional bills are expected to be ready for House floor action next week. It is the plan to pass a total of 7 of the 14 regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1972 in the House before July 1.

The following table shows the situation in summary form:

## NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY IN THE APPROPRIATION BILLS, 1972

[As to fiscal year 1972 amounts only]

Bill	Budget requests considered	Approved	Change, (+) or (-)
<b>In the House:</b>			
1. Education.....	\$5,068,343,000	\$4,800,088,000	<sup>1</sup> -\$268,255,000
2. Legislative.....	455,744,595	449,899,605	-5,844,990
3. Agriculture—Environmental and Consumer Protection.....	12,102,713,850	12,080,596,050	-22,117,800
4. Treasury—Postal Service—General Government.....	4,780,576,000	4,487,289,000	-293,287,000
5. State—Justice—Commerce—Judiciary.....	4,204,997,000	4,036,898,000	-168,099,000
6. HUD—Space—Science—Veterans.....	(17,437,257,000)		
7. Interior.....	(2,164,569,035)		
8. Transportation.....	(2,861,958,000)		
9. Public Works—AEC.....	(4,400,916,000)		
10. District of Columbia (Federal funds).....	(168,569,000)		
11. Defense.....	(73,215,034,000)		
12. Military construction.....	(2,313,375,000)		
13. Labor—HEW.....	(22,138,434,000)		
14. Foreign assistance.....	(3,624,875,000)		
15. Supplemental, 1972.....			
Total, House bills.....	26,612,374,445	25,854,770,655	<sup>1</sup> -757,603,790
<b>In the Senate:</b>			
1. Education.....	5,153,186,000	5,615,918,000	<sup>1</sup> +462,732,000
2. Legislative.....	535,349,607	532,297,749	-3,051,858
Total, bills cleared Senate.....	5,688,535,607	6,148,215,749	<sup>1</sup> +459,680,142
<b>Enacted:</b>			
1. Education.....			
2. Legislative.....			
Total, bills enacted.....			

<sup>1</sup> As passed by both House and Senate, the education appropriation bill did not include \$400,000,000 requested in the budget for purchase of students loan notes from colleges and universities, contingent upon legislative authority not yet enacted. If the \$400,000,000 is excluded from all of the figures shown, the amount in the House approved bill is in effect a net increase of \$131,745,000 over the budget requests considered by the House; the Senate-approved bill on the same basis is \$862,732,000 over the budget requests considered by the Senate.

Prepared June 22, 1971, in the House Committee on Appropriations.

The foregoing table relates to the regular annual appropriation bills.

For general reference purposes of Members and others, it may be of interest to again call attention to the periodic budget "scorekeeping" reports issued by the staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures. These reports are designed to keep tabs, currently, on what is happening in the legislative process to the budget recommendations of the President, both appropriation-wise and expenditure-wise, and on the revenue recommendations, and not only from actions in the revenue and appropriation bills but also in legislative bills that affect budget authority and expenditures (backdoor bills, bills that mandate expenditures, and so on).

Several such reports have been issued this year—the latest one as of June 18—and another is due shortly. Copies are sent to the office of each Member.



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